



Spice of Hazel barkin,  
Beech and. 4 cut.

Doris Brant

16p 1cm 161

Drawing



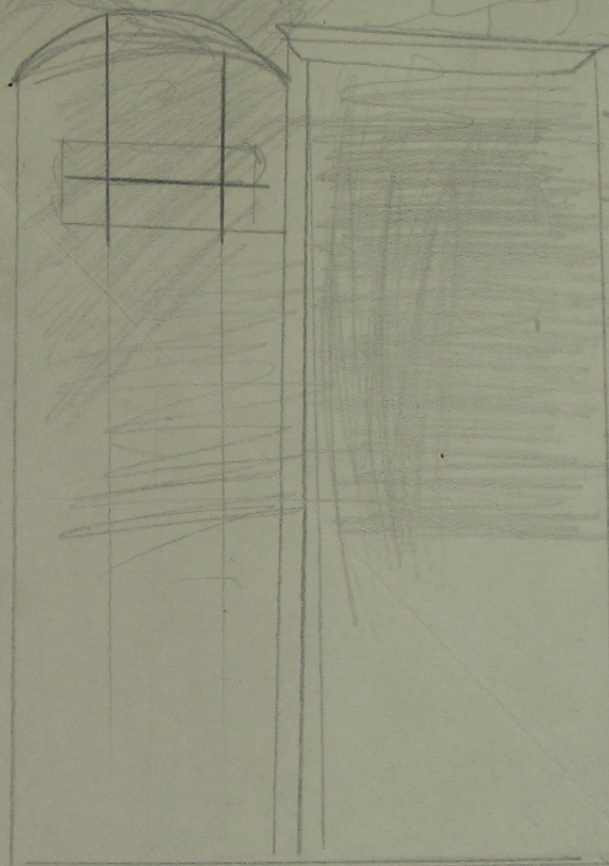
Julius Caesar.



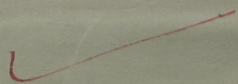
Donis Brant  
Drawing

ibp2cmcl61

90/100



The door at which the  
old Pedlar stood.





ibp3 amcb1

Gloucestershire Education Committee.

Painswick Girls' School,

April 1922.

Doris Brant  
age 13.

Form III

Writing  
Dictation  
Composition  
English grammar  
Literature  
English history  
General history  
Citizenship  
Geography  
Natural history }  
General Science }  
Picture Talk  
Arithmetic  
Drawing.



# Painswick Girls' School

Doris Braint.  
age 13 years.

Form III  
Easter 1922.

## Writing

100  
100

### November Blue.

1. O, heavenly colour, London town  
Has blured it from her skies;  
And, hooded in an earthly brown,  
Unheaven'd the city lies.  
No longer standard-like this hue  
Above the broad road flies;  
Nor does the narrow street the blue  
Wear slender pennon-wise.
2. But when the gold and silver lamps  
Colour the London dew,  
And, misted by the winter damps  
The shops shine bright anew -  
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,  
It dyes the wide air through;  
A mimic sky about their feet,  
The throng go crowned with blue.

By Alice Meynell.



# Dictation

100  
100

So as they stood speaking, in came a squire, and said unto the king, "Sir, I bring unto you marvellous tidings." "What be they?" said the king. "Sir, there is here beneath at the river a great stone, which I saw float above the water, and therein I saw sticking a sword." The king said, "I will see that marvel," so all the knights went with him. And when they came unto the river they found there a stone floating, as it were of red marble, and therein stuck a fair rich sword, and in the pommel thereof were precious stones wrought with subtle letters of gold.

Then the barons read the letters, which said in this wise: "Never shall man take me hence but only he by whose side I ought to hang, and he shall be the best knight of the world."

Old Pedlar story.

ibp 5 cm 161

Doris 13

96  
100

" And so to man

The wedding of Mary to Viscount

at Westminster February 1922.

started at 11.15 of the above painted



Doris Braint.

26p 6 cmc 61

Form III.

## Composition

" And so the Princess was happily married.

The wedding of Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles, took place at Westminster Abbey on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1922.

The procession to the Abbey started at 11.15 o'clock, on Tuesday morning of the above date.

Days before, men had been busy painting lamps and telegraph poles, on the route from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey.

Princess Mary, otherwise Victoria, Alexandra, Alice, Mary, Windsor, is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, and she was born on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1897.

Henry, George, Charles, Viscount Lascelles is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Harewood, and was born on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1882, and is now 39 years of age.

The lucky person chosen to be best man was Sir Victor Mackenzie, and the eight brides-maids were as follows.

Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife.



2. Lady Rachel Cavendish, the fourth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.
3. Lady Mary Thynne, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath.
4. Lady Victoria Mary Cambridge, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Cambridge.
5. Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of March.
6. Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.
7. Lady May Cambridge, only daughter of Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone.
8. Lady Diana Bridgeman, a cousin of Viscount Lascelles, daughter of Earl and Countess of Bradford, and is the youngest bridesmaid.

It was a gorgeous day for the great wedding, and the Princess looked beautiful in her wonderful wedding gown of silver and lace. The foundation of the robe was composed of heavy cloth of silver, over this was a tulle overdress, set with pearl and silver embroideries. The short sleeves were transparent, and the neck V-shaped.

A girdle of silver and pearls encircled her waist, caught at the side by a posy of orange blossom with falling trails.

Millions of people lined the streets, on the route from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, some took up their stands at

Louis Crain

Compo

the dawn of the day  
ever brought stork, and  
food, and knitting etc. on  
took up their stands then  
their over-night  
suspended on strings, and  
regards in strings, with  
the bridesmaids were  
all white, with  
the enthusiasm of  
as the Princess  
Palace.



Doris Braint

# Composition

the dawn of the day, and many had even brought stools, and deck chairs, and food, and knitting etc. on Monday evening, took up their stands then and stayed ~~their~~ over-night.

Flags and banners were flying, suspended on strings, with wishes and regards in coloured letters ~~written~~ on them. The brides-maids had very beautiful dresses, all white, with cross-bar shoes. The enthusiasm of the crowd was wonderful as the Princess rode out from Buckingham Palace.

People brought their seats in Westminster Abbey, and then thousands were shut out.

There were over a thousand wedding gifts, and many of them are on show at St. James' Palace.

The princess had eight or nine wedding cakes. one was in the form of a photograph Album, with portraits of herself and Viscount Lascelles.

One of the homes of the Princess will be Borewood House.

They are ~~spending~~ their honeymoon in England and Italy, which they departed for the same day.

18/5P



2. Write an account of Sir Galahad, Ulysses, Sigurd.

### Ulysses.

Ulysses was on his way home to Ithaca from Troy, when he came upon the island of the Cyclopes who were the giants with one eye in the centre of their forehead. Here he stopped, and taking one of them, and the crew, set out for the land of the Cyclopes. Presently they came upon a large cave, the inhabitant of which was called Cyclops. But he was not at home, and so they entered the cave, and found, butter, cheese, etc. and sheep and cattle in pens.

Presently Cyclops entered, driving his herds before him, and after they were all in he rolled a huge rock before the door-way.

Then he espied Ulysses and his men, and taking up two, dashed their brains out against the wall, and devoured them for his evening meal. He then lay down and went to sleep.

Ulysses then thought how he might destroy this one-eyed giant, Cyclops, but they thought it was of no use as they could never roll the stone by themselves.

In the morning Cyclops again had two more sailors for his breakfast, and when he was gone Ulysses put a point to his captors' gear staff

Doris Braint

Composed

and when he returned Ulysses was  
some wine with which Cyclops was  
pleased. He then devoured his men  
and then went to sleep. Presently  
last of his captives Ulysses should be  
Cyclops that his name was  
presently Ulysses got up and  
point of the staff which he  
kill it was red hot, and  
socket of Cyclops' one eye.

his neighbour, morning  
Roman was killing  
answered that if  
he must endure  
the work of

escaped out  
sheep out  
a sheep  
the



Doris Braint

Form III

Composition

and when he returned Ulysses offered him some wine with which Cyclops was very pleased. He then devoured two more sailors and then went to sleep, promising before he slept that Ulysses should be the last of his captives. Ulysses had told Cyclops that his name was 'Noman'.

Presently Ulysses got up and heating the point of the staff which he had sharpened, till it was red hot, thrust it in the socket of Cyclops's one eye.

Cyclops then woke all his neighbours, moaning and saying that Noman was killing him. They then answered that if Noman was killing him he must endure it for it was surely the work of fate.

The next morning Ulysses escaped out of the cave when Cyclops let his sheep out. They each tied themselves under a sheep's belly, and thus got out, for the Cyclops only felt their sides and back. Thus Ulysses escaped and safely reached his own isle of Ithaca.

48  
50



Doris Braint

Form III.

# ~~99~~ English Grammar

1. Analyse, parsing the words underlined.
- I wander'd lonely as a cloud  
that floats on high o'er vales and hills;  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
 A host of golden daffodils.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Extension</u>
I	wander'd		<sup>of manner</sup> lonely as a cloud
that	floats		<sup>of place</sup> on high o'er vales and hills
I	saw	<del>across a host of</del> golden daffodils	<del>when all at once</del> tins

lonely.	adverb of manner, positive degree.
as.	preposition governing, cloud, in the objective case.
that	relative pronoun, third person, singular number, neuter gender, nominative case.
high	adverb of place, positive degree.
o'er	preposition, governing vales in the objective case.
when	adverb of time.
at once.	adverb of time.
saw	verb, past tense, transitive verb, first person, singular number, agreeing with its subject I.
host,	common noun, singular number, neuter, gender, third person, objective case, governed by the transitive verb 'saw'.

2.

~~39~~  
~~40~~



2. Give in sentences, four examples, each of transitive and intransitive verbs.

have I have a book-case. ✓

saw I saw him fall into the river. ✓

read He reads to me. ✓

wrote I wrote an apology to her. ✓

fell He fell over the precipice. ✓

are Where are you going? ✓

went He went the whole of the way with her. ✓

30/30 struck He struck it with a spanner. ✓

3. Give, in sentences, examples of four kinds of a) pronouns and b) adjectives.

personal She is very pretty. ✓ pronouns

relative Who did this? ✓

impersonal Give it to her. ✓

demonstrative There are those people. ✓

numeral He sent but one book. ✓ adjectives

description ~~Am~~nt they pretty dresses? ✓

demonstrative This is the book. ✓

30/30 quantity More books came today. ✓

2015-13-14  
98/100  
Literature  
Give some account of a the  
Song, or the Father of English  
after many years had passed the  
of Christ was again brought into  
This time it came from Gales  
brought from there by St. B  
built a church and founded  
on the island of  
of love and gentleness  
listened in wonder  
St. Columba taught  
then from  
brought in 59  
did by St.  
rugged mo  
that  
were  
the



Doris B. Baird.

# Literature

1. Give some account of (a) The Father of English Song, or (b) The Father of English History.

a. After many years had passed the story of Christ was again brought into England. This time it came from Ireland, it was brought from there by St. Columba, who built a church and founded a monastery on the island of Iona.

To this story of love and gentleness the wild heathen listened in wonder. For 30 years or more St. Columba taught and laboured.

Then from Rome the story of Christ was brought in 597, in the year which Columba died by St. Augustine.

It was here among the rugged mountains and hills of Northumbria that the first Christian songs in English were sung, for here it was that "baedmon" the 'Father of English Song' lived and died. At Whitby there was a monastery ruled over by the Abbess Hilda, and this was a post of great importance, for schools, libraries and inns too all flowed through the monasteries.

Here in the great hall, when work was done, and the evening meal over, were gathered all the monks and their guests.



there too, would gather the simple folk of the countryside. Fishermen, Farmers, and the men who shared the work of the monastery. After the meal, minstrels sang and played, and then, to add to the mirth, everyone sang in turn.

But when it was agreed that all should sing in turn, there was one among the circle round the fire, who silently left his place and crept away, hanging his head in shame. This man was called baedmon. ~~he~~ could not sing, and although he loved to listen to the songs of others, whenever he saw the harp come near him we are told, 'he arose out of shame from the feast and went home to his house.' One night, ~~he~~ crept away as usual, and went to a stable where he had to take care of the horses that night, and composed himself to rest.

A person appeared to him in a dream, and calling him by name, said, "baedmon, sing some song to me". He answered, "I cannot sing, for that is the reason I left the entertainment and retired to this place, because I cannot sing". But the other said "However, you shall sing", and when baedmon asked what he should sing, the other answered "Sing the beginning of created things." So baedmon began singing verses to the praise of God, of whom he had never heard.

Awaking from his sleep, baedmon remembered

Donis Brant

Literature

all that he had sung in his dream, and it did not fade away as most ~~could~~ <sup>do</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>do</sup> ~~verses~~ <sup>verses</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~found~~ <sup>found</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~could~~ <sup>could</sup> ~~now~~ <sup>now</sup> ~~make~~ <sup>make</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~others~~ <sup>others</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>all</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~sang~~ <sup>sang</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~morning~~ <sup>morning</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~God~~ <sup>God</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~baedmon~~ <sup>baedmon</sup> ~~went~~ <sup>went</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~house~~ <sup>house</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~gift~~ <sup>gift</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~set~~ <sup>set</sup> ~~over~~ <sup>over</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~Alfred~~ <sup>Alfred</sup> ~~asked~~ <sup>asked</sup> 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Doris Braint

Form III

Literature

all that he had sung in his dream, and it did not fade away as most dreams do. For he found that <sup>he</sup> not only <sup>could</sup> sing the verses, <sup>but</sup> he could now make and sing more beautifully than ~~could~~ others, and all that he sang was to God's glory.

In the morning, full of his wonderful new gift, Baedmon went to the Steward who was set over him, and told him of his gift, and the Steward took him to the Abbess.

The Abbess listened to his tale and then asked him to give a full description of his dream and repeat the verses.

So the simple farm labourer sang while the learned and grave men listened, and he who was before ashamed to sing, sang with so much grace that they were all ~~sure~~ that the gift came from God. Then these men read and taught Baedmon some part of the Bible, explained the meaning of it and asked him to tell it again in poetry.

Next morning he returned and repeated all that had been told him, only now in beautiful poetry.

The Abbess now bade him become a monk which he gladly did.

Thus Baedmon sang of the creation of God



16p 10cm 161

to all the world, and all the history of  
genesis. To him, Abraham, Moses, ~~and~~ others  
were great warrior chieftains, and 'God', the  
greatest of them all.

One of Baedmon's poems was called  
genesis. In this the poet gives how Satan  
rebelled against God and was cast out  
of heaven with those who had joined in  
the rebelling, and how they departed  
below to hell. Baedmon then tells how  
Satan tempted Adam and Eve with the  
fruit, and also about Noah and the flood.  
It is said he made other books, one of  
which is called the Funician M.S. from  
the name of a man Francis Duxon, who  
first published them.

The M.S. was found  
among some other old books in Trinity  
College Dublin and given to Francis  
Duxon, who published the poems in 1655.

Of Baedmon's birth we know nothing  
and when death came to him he met it as  
cheerfully as he had lived.

He had been ill for  
some days, but one night feeling the end  
had come he asked the brothers to give  
him for the last time the Bible, and  
told them what to put while they wrote.

Thus he ended the book, and passed  
peacefully into the next world, when he  
had uttered the last word.

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40

Doris Braint.

Literature  
2. Write a scene from Julius Caesar  
Cassius and Brutus appear.  
"Julius Caesar" is a play written  
by Shakespeare, and Act II Scene I  
with the murder of Caesar.  
Enter a crowd of people  
Antimachus, a soothsayer, meets  
Cassius, Decius, Lepidus and  
Antony. Caesar is  
the scene is in  
Senate-house  
members of the  
names of the  
most of  
selected  
to  
be

Old Pedlar 1659.



Soris Braint.

Form III

### Literature

2. Write a scene from Julius Caesar, in which Cassius and Casca appear.

"Julius Caesar" is a play written by Shakespeare, and Act III Scene I, is dealing with the murder of Caesar.

Enter a crowd of people, among them Artemidorus, a soothsayer, Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Decius, Metellus, Trebonius, Cinna, Antony, Lepidus and others.

Caesar says the ides of March are come. The scene is before the Capitol and the Senate-house. There is a flourish and the members of the Senate enter, which are the names of those just mentioned.

Most of the Senate members present have schedules and they each clamour for Caesar to read their list. Caesar goes up to the Senate house and the rest follow.

They talk, and Antony and Trebonius go out. Metellus Cimber then comes forth and kneeling, begs Caesar's forgiveness. Caesar talks to him for some time and Metellus rises. Then confusion follows, the people shout and argue. Casca jumps forward and stabs Caesar in the neck, and then <sup>he</sup> is also stabbed by several other conspirators, and lastly by Marcus Brutus. Caesar cries "Et Tu, Brute"



and falls back dead.

The Senators and people retire in confusion. Brutus goes to the Pulpit, and says he killed Caesar for the sake of the country and not for flattery, and Mark Antony flees to his house in terror, but presently returns and gives a speech, and he neither says he is glad of Caesar's death or sorry, for he is frightened. The people then prepare the body and all follow ~~Brutus~~ except ~~Caesar~~. Anthony.

When Antony is alone a servant enters to say that Octavius Caesar is on his way to Rome.

Thus ends the first scene of Act III.

3. Write as far as you can in the style of Malory of any knight you know.

The Queen heard thereof of the magic sword, and came with many ladies and showed them the stone where it hove in the water. "Sir" said the king to Sir Galahad, "This is the greatest marvel as ever I saw, and right good knights have essayed to pull it forth but have failed." Then Arthur put his hand on the sword and gently pulled it out of the stone, and gave it to Sir Galahad and said, "May God send you a shield of good worth." For this sword once belonged to the good knight Balm le Savage, and he was a good and true knight, and with this sword he slew his brother Balin, and that was a pity for he was a good

and love  
grandfather king  
passed down  
Arthur's best and

29  
30



ibp 19 cmcl 61

Doris Brant

Form III

### Literature.

and true knight.

He gave the sword to my  
grandfather King Pellem and so it was  
passed down.

Sir Galahad was one of King  
Arthur's best and truest knights.

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Doris Brint.

Form II.

# English History

1. What do you know about Roman camps and Roman Roads in Britain? Mention any you have seen.

After the death of Boadicea, the Romans soon became masters of nearly all that part of Britain which we now call England.

They could fight well and march well. When they came to the end of a day's march they built a wall of earth and made a ditch round their camp, and as they all knew how to work, and all worked together, the ditch was dug and the wall was built before the soldiers lay down to sleep.

In many parts of England these camps may still be seen. The Latin word for camp is "castra" or "chester", and although we have not exactly the word "castra" we have "chester" which is something like it and means the same.

The towns, Chester, Blithchester, Rochester, Manchester, Flourcester, Lancaster, Doncaster, Ladcaster, and many others are all towns where Roman camps once stood.

The Romans too, were great builders. The floors of the houses were paved with tiles in artistic mosaic patterns, and carved pillars inside and outside.



the houses. But though the Romans were great house-builders, they were still greater road-makers. The roads were paved with stone and they ran in a straight line up hill and down dale, for there were no carriages and carts then, and those who went on long journeys travelled either on foot or on horseback.

The best known roads were first planned by one of the Roman officers under the command of Vespasian or Titus and they are 'The Watling Street' which goes from London to Chesham. The 'Fosse Way' which goes from Bath to Lincoln. The 'Ermine Street' which goes from London to Lincoln and on to York, and the 'Seaside Road' which runs all along the sea-coast of Wales down into Pembroke-shire. The Roman Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built against the Picts & Scots in A.D. 121. Another wall built after by a Roman Emperor Severus and was called the "Wall of Severus", after him and many parts are still to be seen to this day.

- 35  
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2. Why are English people described as Anglo-Saxons? Give some account of the history contained in this term. What traces of it have we still.

In the first place the Saxons came not from England but from Saxony, in the German Empire.

The Highland Scots still call the English-speaking lowlanders, Sassenach or Saxon, and there are few who have not heard

old roads along.

themselves  
the  
from the Angles  
we have no  
but we have  
often described as  
the Anglo-Saxons  
but the Britons were  
we have of the Anglo-Saxons  
and language of the  
Describe the conversion  
Among  
reached  
P.



Doris Baint

## English History

themselves called Anglo-Saxons.

The terms describe the people descended from the Angles and the Saxons, together, though we have no Saxons so called in England. but we have millions of people who are often described as Anglo Saxons.

The Anglo Saxons who defeated and drove out the Britons were heathens.

The traces we have of the Anglo-Saxons is the name and language of our country.

### 3. Describe the Conversion of Mercia?

Among the parts which had not yet been reached by Christianity was the great central Kingdom of Mercia, which was the Kingdom of March or Border, and had been found about the time of Athelbert by the Anglian Tribes. In 626 the Mercians were spreading over the whole of the Midlands and occupied the country where the counties of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, Herefordshire and other Counties now stand.

Under a King named Penda the Mercians had become very powerful, and they invaded Northumbria. Edwin, King of Northumbria was killed in battle in the year 633, and the people for a time went back to the old



ibp23cmdb1

heathen beliefs. Fortunately, even greater teachers than Paulinus came to the rescue of Northumbria. The names of Aidan and Bithbert will always be memorable in the history of Christianity in the north of England, and many churches to this day preserve the names of St. Aidan and St. Bithbert.

Among the pupils, whom they taught, was Oswald, King of Northumbria, who had succeeded Edwin in 638.

Aidan then came forward and following the example of Columba settled on the little island of Lindisfarne or Holy Isle, just off the Northumberland coast. From there he passed through Northumbria teaching and preaching. Oswald, himself being a pupil, became a most active helper, he offered his services to Aidan as interpreter, and as Aidan preached, the King translated into a language which the people could understand.

But as long as Penda lived there was no safety for any part of England.

Penda marched into the land of the East Angles and started battle. Oswald was killed in the battle of 642.

But later his successor, Osway defeated and killed Penda in the battle of Winwid Field in 655.

Mercia was then converted into Christianity. Aidan died in 684 and was buried at Eborac which is now called Durham.

25/30

lost or which who  
old Penda who

Louis Braille.

25/100

General History

1. Write an account of the history of the government of the Kingdom of the Franks.

The greater of the two  
Blous. He was my friend  
since that time, we were  
this and started our  
and thanks our  
the little one  
is now called  
of his name  
to new  
over a  
and at  
church  
other



Blouis Brant.

# 75/100 General History

1. Write an account of (a) blouis, (b) the government of Charlemagne.

The greatest of the Merovingians was Blouis. He was only fifteen when the fierce Frankish warriors raised him, as was their custom, on a shield above their shoulders and shouted that he should be their king. The Franks over whom blouis ruled owned but little land in the country which is now called Belgium, round the city of Tournai. But blouis decided to lead his brave warriors southwards: ~~southwards~~ to new conquests. He won his first victory over a Roman general near Soissons, and after the battle they plundered a church near by, and took from it amongst other things, a vase of size and beauty. There was at that time a saintly bishop at Rheims called Remigius.

He sent a messenger to blouis and begged that the vase might be given back. Blouis thought that he had no right to return it, but when the booty was given out it fell to his share and he sent it back to Remigius. Blouis married Blotilda a Burgundian



princess. She was a Christian and her one great wish was to convert her husband, but he refused to leave his heathen gods.

One day he was engaged in a battle against the Almans another German tribe, who fought so fiercely that he thought the battle was against him. Then he lifted up his voice and said,

"Thou God whom Blotilda adores, I promise thee perpetual service if thou wilt give me victory over mine enemies".

The battle was his and Clovis went back to find Blotilda at Rheims, and tell her that he was willing to become a Christian. Full of joy she hastened to tell Regimius the Bishop.

Clovis was baptized on Christmas Day in the year 496. Many of his warriors were baptized with him.

Little by little Clovis conquered the other tribes which had settled in Gaul or France as it became later. He made Paris his capital and improved the city and built churches there. The Franks became the chief men in the land, but the Gallo Romans lived under them.

Charles the Great or Charlemagne was not only a mighty conqueror but he worked hard to give good government to his vast dominions. He placed Counts in the different provinces to judge the wrongdoers and collect the

Old Pedlar story.

was going on  
And he sent his  
a bishop and  
province to see the  
their work  
Rechen when he had  
church. Blotilda  
slowly and from Italy  
he had  
he had  
he had



x6p20cm61

Form III.

Donis Braint

General History.

tasks. He wished to know how everything was going on in every part of his empire, and he sent two trusted councillors generally a bishop and a count, into every province to see that the counts were doing their work properly.

Charles liked best to live at Aachen where he had built a beautiful church and palace adorned with precious stones from Italy. He was fond of his family and took his daughters out hunting. He also loved learning and set up schools and monasteries. Charles gathered learned men from all countries to his court. Chief of these were the Englishman Alcuin, a pupil of Bede, Charles' trusted friend and adviser and Eginhard a Frank who wrote his life.

This great ruler died at Aachen in the year 814, and was buried in the church he had built.

2. Describe the coming of the Northmen.

In the days of Charles the Bald a new race of invaders came to trouble France. These were the Northmen who came in their swift boats from Denmark and Norway, and



ibp 27 am 601

sailed up the rivers plundering and  
burning, wherever they went.

They were  
heathens and had no respect for churches  
and monasteries. The monks and priests fled  
before them trying to save their treasures  
by carrying them into strong cities.

Charles the Bald was quite unable to  
resist these terrible enemies, he could  
not keep his own kingdom together.

The Bretons revolted and set up a  
king of their own, and the people of  
Aquitaine did the same. Strong castles  
were built in which the people lived.

Charles bribed the Northmen with money  
to stay away but this only tempted  
more to come.

the first of which the  
old Pedley was.

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Donis Baint  
75  
100  
1. Show that you are all  
to do you understand  
to what various steps  
be shown.  
We may not all  
but in some  
and cannot  
of integrity  
the



16p27 cmcl61  
And they were plundering them. They were carrying them to save their treasures. The monks and priests fled. The king was quite unable to resist these terrible enemies. He could not set up a kingdom and the people of the northmen lived in the same. The people lived in the northmen but this only tempted

Doris Braint

16p28 cmcl61

Form III

75/100

## Citizenship

1. Show that we are all paid labourers. What do you understand by Integrity. In what various ways should Integrity be shown.

We may not all be brick-layers or carpenters but in some sense we are all paid labourers. and cannot escape the binding obligation of integrity. The schoolboy and young man at college receives two kinds of pay.

The cost of his education and the trust reposed in him by his parents and teachers.

Every person owes integrity to himself as well as to others, and it is the himself who will suffer in the end for the produce of dis-honest work. in a given time. We cannot escape the duty of integrity however easy things may be for us. Certain obligations are due from us in return for what we receive.

Everyone everyone carries a standard measure in his breast, a rule by which he judges the integrity of a workman. The honest worker he considers a person of integrity.

What is worth beginning is worth finishing and what is worth doing is worth doing well. It is worth while to go on and finish what you have



started.

~~40~~  
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The idle and careless are <sup>not</sup> building up for themselves integrity of character.

2. What duties has a British citizen towards them Empire. What is the value of common citizenship.

In the case of many countries the inhabitants have only to consider their duties towards each other within the great association, which we call the State. In the United Kingdom the people have civic duties, and besides being British citizens, are citizens of the British Empire. Hence the Englishman must learn these in addition to the duties which belong to him in his simpler capacity of a citizen of the United Kingdom.

As long as the connection between England and say Tasmania is maintained, every Tasmanian is also a British citizen. and therefore the whole force of the Empire would be exerted to enforce the just claims of any injured Tasmanian.

~~35~~  
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Old Padlock 1859.

Doris B...

tried his skill  
He fought till  
and was found

plymouth and put in  
through his prison bars  
St. John's in a  
he was summoned to court  
Louis heaped upon him the  
Other great deeds he did  
at the untimely age of fifty

~~27~~  
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2. Write a letter to Ireland.



Doris Braint

ibp29cm61  
Form III

### Geography

tried his skill against the English.  
He fought till he could fight no longer  
and was forced to surrender.

He was taken to  
Plymouth and put in a castle, But he filed  
through his prison bars and crossed the  
Channel to St. Malo in a little open boat.  
He was summoned to court where King  
Louis heaped upon him the highest praise.  
Other great deeds he did until he died  
at the untimely age of fifty-two.

2. Write a letter from high latitudes about  
Iceland.

Reykjavik.

March 30<sup>th</sup> 1922

At last I have seen the famous Geysirs,  
and also the wonderful Thingvalla, of which  
you have not heard.

Of the Geysirs I could  
give a full description but it is doubtful  
whether I could draw a picture of the shape  
of the nature of the Almannagja, or  
Thingvalla. After we had sent on the cook  
and guides, and signified their departure,  
we lay down to sleep.

We awoke with the  
sun, had breakfast, and at the appointed  
time we rowed to shore where our



16p31 cm61

eight ponies, two each to be ridden alternately, waited for us, at the house of one of our kindest friends.

There we sipped coffee, which was handed to us by our hostess and her pretty daughter. On our leave, turning to Fitz my companion, I said 'I have always understood that it is a proper thing in Iceland, for travellers departing on a journey to kiss the ladies who have been good enough to entertain <sup>them</sup> you'.

So what was my horror when he promptly executed the idea, and kissed both the hostess and her daughter.

The most jovial of doctors and another gentleman insisted on conveying us the first dozen miles, and as we clattered through the wooden streets ~~a~~ never a merrier party ever set out.

After two hours ride over the plain we came to a river, where a weir was which held plenty of salmon, one of which we caught. Here the Doctor left us.

After wandering three more hours over a plain we came to a grassy patch. Sigurd suggested lunch which we readily partook of. Eventually we came to a great chasm, on which our ponies stepped.

The earth gave way and we dropped over a small precipice, the edge of which we walked along ~~and~~ then came to a narrow path down which we went. We then came to the beautiful valley of Thingvall. We pitched our tents and food was soon cooking.

Old Pedlar alone.

27  
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Don't  
The line  
at the  
and are  
The  
thin and  
The  
and are  
Willow  
is



Doris Braint

# Natural History

## The Lime

The Lime has a long, brownish-green shiny stem, which also goes darker at the base. The buds are also shiny and are reddish-brown.

## The Beech.

The stem of the Beech is very thin and smooth.

It is very twiggy.

The buds are long and thin and scaly, and are of a reddish-brown colour.

## Willow Catkin

The stem of the Willow Catkin is of a light green colour, with a little red bud growing at the top. The catkins grow alternately up the stem, and are greyish-white and fluffy in appearance.

## The Ash.

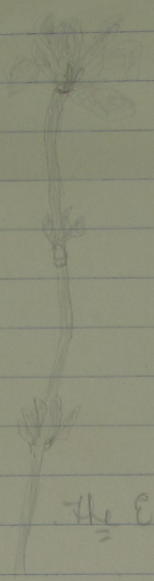
The stem of the Ash is very thick, and is a little brownish colour.

The buds are black and grow about 12 inches apart, one on each side of the stem and three at the top.

40  
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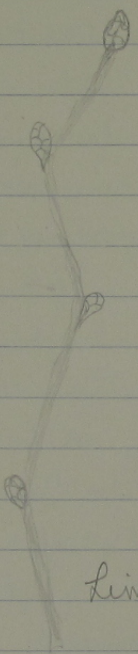
16p 33cm 661



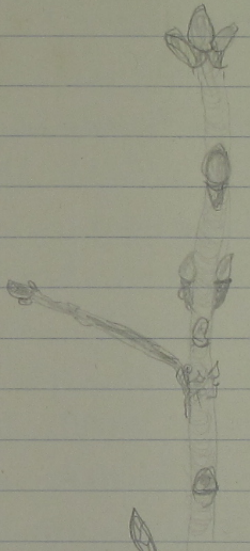
The Elder.



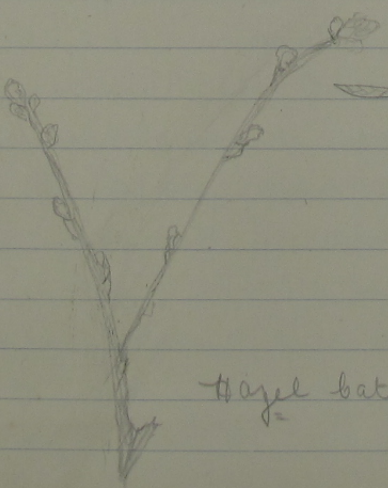
Willow catkin.



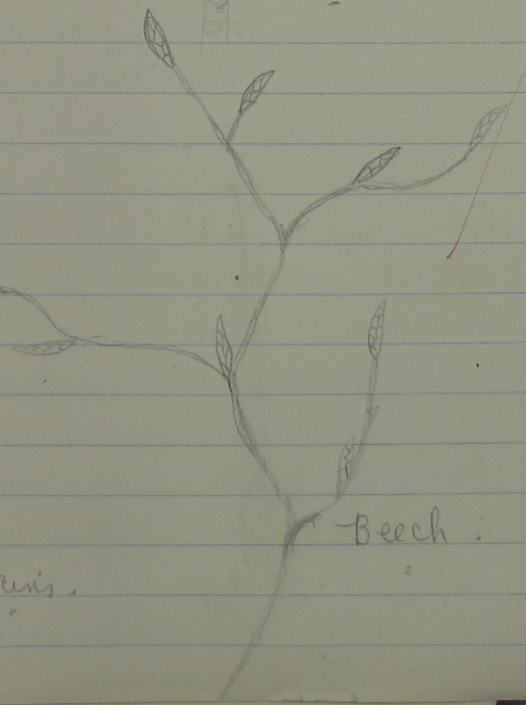
Lime.



Ash



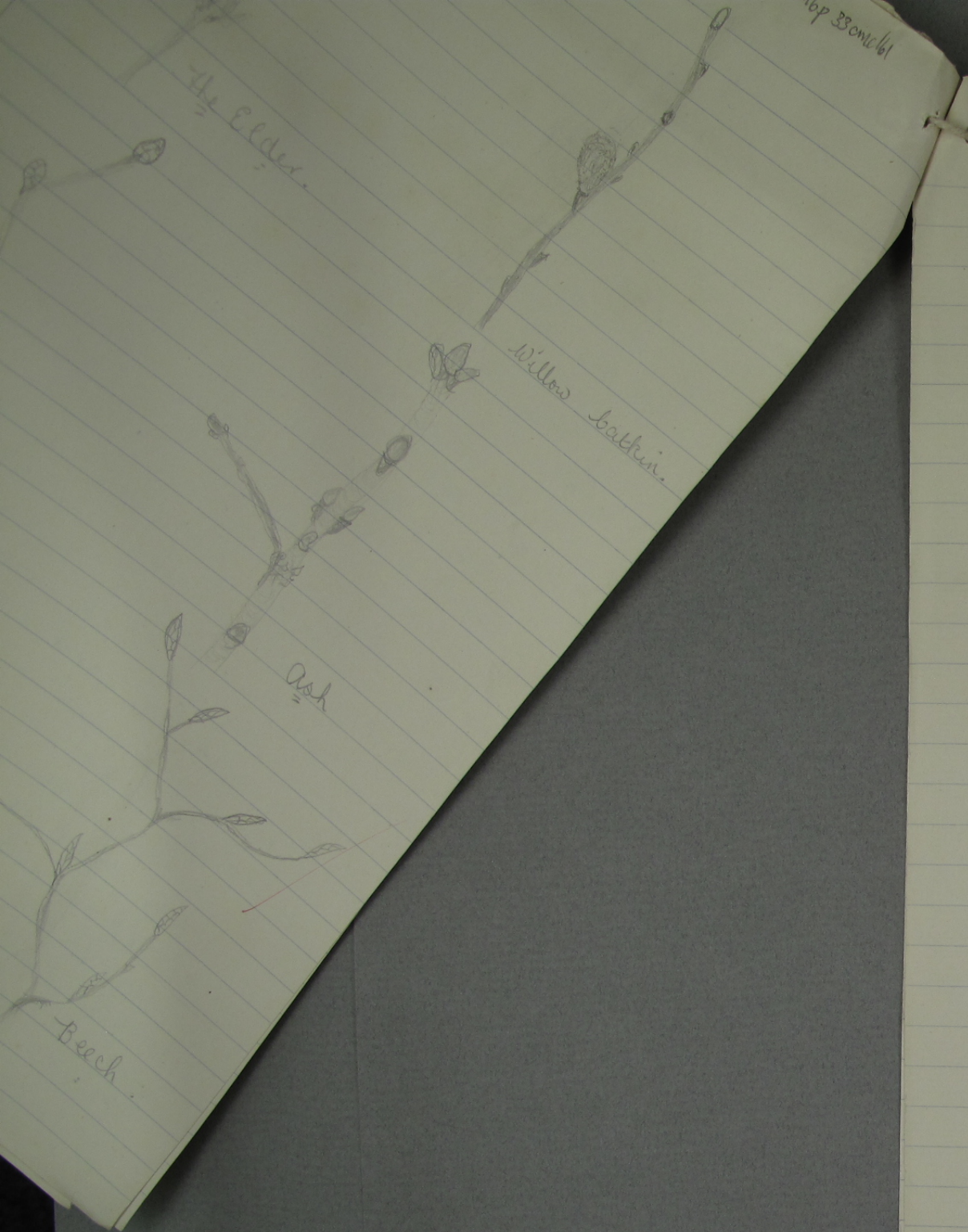
Hazel catkins.



Beech.

via paper and wood.





Donis Braint

ibp 340mcl61

Form III

# Arithmetic

- Reduce  $1\frac{15}{100}$  and  $4\frac{7}{40}$  to vulgar fractions in lowest terms.

$$1\frac{15}{100} \quad 4\frac{7}{40}$$

$$4\frac{15}{100} \quad 4\frac{7}{40}$$

Ans:  $1\frac{3}{20}$  or  $4\frac{7}{40}$

- Express  $7\frac{5}{16}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  as decimals and subtract one result from the other.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 5.013125} \\ 45 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{20} \phantom{00} \\ 16 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{40} \phantom{00} \\ 32 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{80} \phantom{00} \\ 80 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{0} \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 5.01127} \\ 10 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{36} \phantom{00} \\ 140 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{128} \phantom{00} \\ 120 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{196} \phantom{00} \\ 140 \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.271 \\ 7.500 \\ \underline{7.271} \\ 1125 \end{array}$$

Ans:  $7.3125$  and  $7.27$  and  $.1125$

- Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 15 ft by 13 ft a 9 ft high paper 21 inches wide @ 2/- for 12 yds.



ibp35 cm161

$$(L \times b \times h \times 2)$$

$$(15 \times 13) \times 2 \times 9$$

$$\frac{28 \times 2 \times 9}{9}$$

width of paper 21 ins.

cost: 2/- for 12 yds

length: 56 yds. = 16/-

$$\frac{56}{1} \times \frac{36}{21} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2$$

$$\text{Ans.} = 16/-$$

Via Peddler shop.



Loris Braint

ibp 36cmcl61

Form III

## Picture Talk. $\frac{90}{100}$

### An old woman Reading.

Here we have a scene of peasant life in ~~the~~ old age. In the gathering dusk we discern the old veteran at his evening meal which consists of a plate of eggs, half a loaf of bread and some cheese, and it is placed on a three-legged stool with a rush seat. He stops in his meal, and leans forward eagerly to catch the words his wife reads from a book which is probably the Bible.

The window is open to let in as much air and light as possible, and the practically still wind has blown in a stray creeper.

On the sill is a cruse and a bowl. The people, which are two, the old man and his wife are seated on antique rush-bottomed chairs.

In one corner of the room is a spinning-wheel and also a pitcher and some onions.

A lantern or bird-cage is hanging from the rafters, and also some draperies are hanging.

The woman has on simple clothes, including a spotlessly white cap, and the man has simple peasant clothes. This picture was painted by Gerhard Dou.



Brush Drawing

ibp 37 cmc 61

1. A picture (with name) of a story you have read in your tales



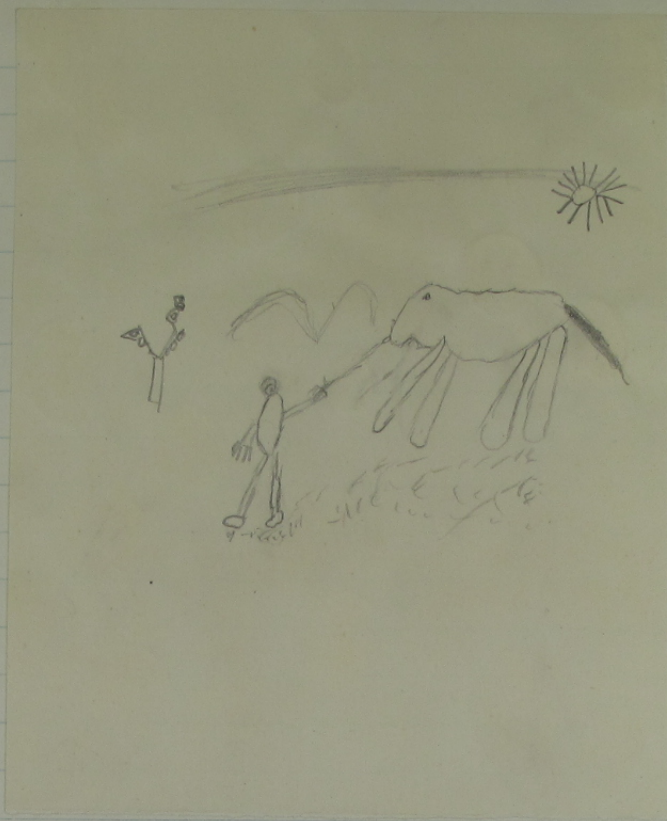
2. The horse of Troy.

2. A branch of wild Rose with hips





i6p33cm61



3. A man leading a horse.